BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment Annual Review
2007

The employment situation in the Yukon continued to be strong in 2007. The unemployment rate of 5.2%, was the fifth lowest in Canada for 2007 and was the third lowest since Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) began in the Yukon in 1992. The average number of employed workers in the Yukon was 16,400, which is a decrease of 500 from 2006. An average of 900 workers were unemployed in 2007 compared to 800 in 2006. These figures equate to an increase of approximately 0.7 percentage points in the unemployment rate from 4.5% in 2006 to 5.2% in 2007.

This report contains annual information derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. It serves as a supplement to the Yukon Bureau of Statisitcs' Yukon Employment Report.

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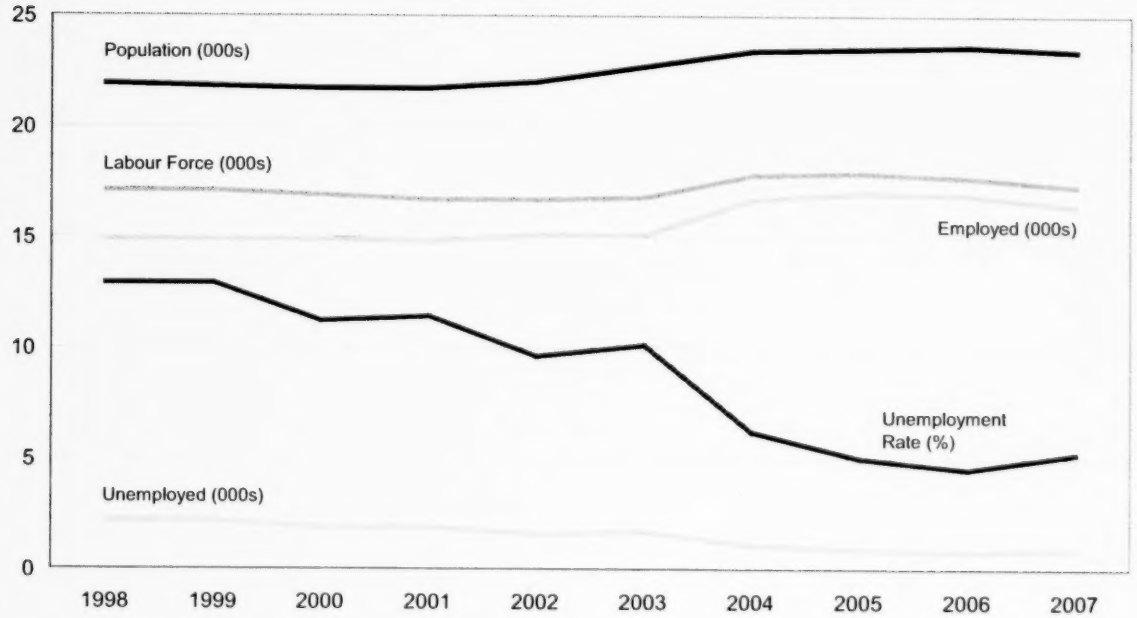
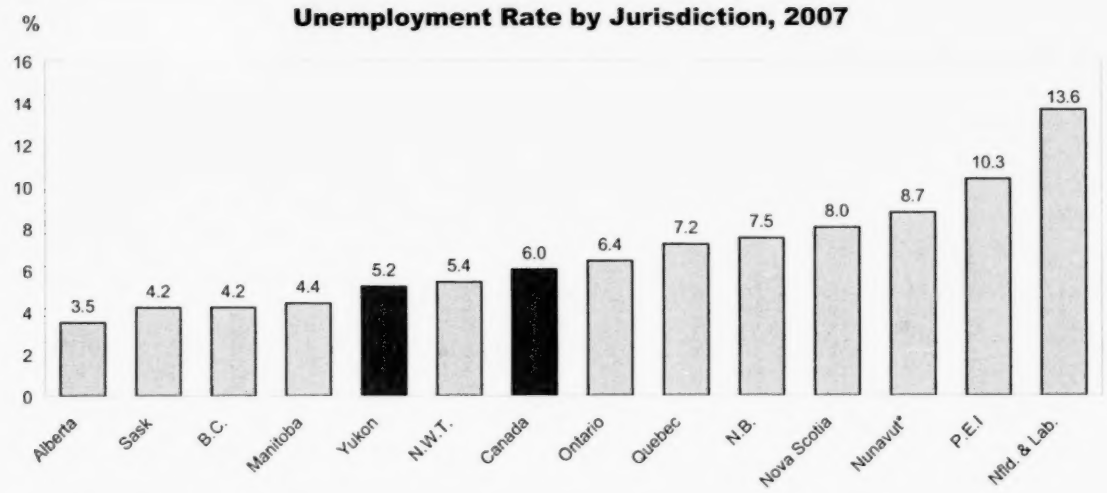
Labour Force Survey Characteristics, Yukon, Age 15+, 1998-2007



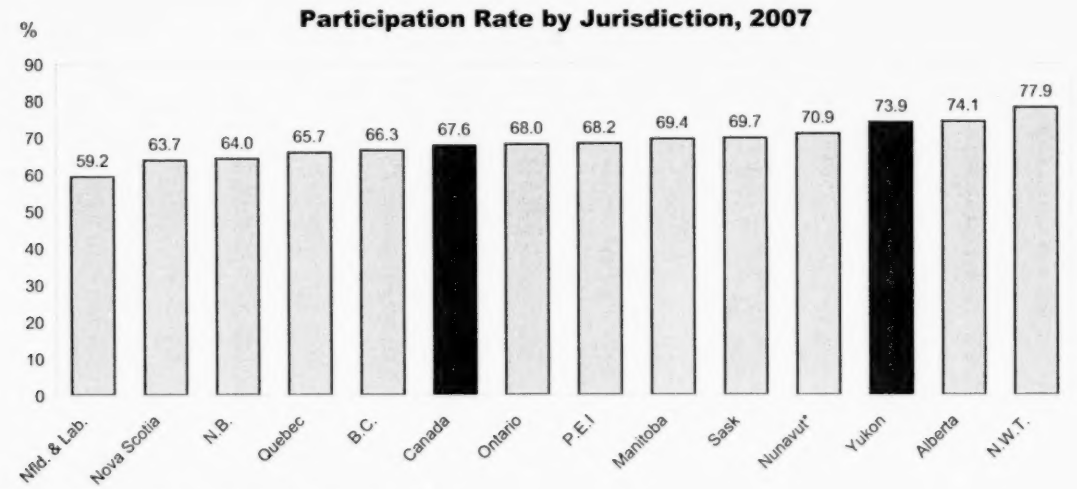
- From 1998 to 2003, the population, labour force, employed and unemployed all remained relatively stable. In 2004 to 2005, the population, labour force, and employed numbers all rose, while the unemployed figure fell slightly. 2006 and 2007 saw the number of unemployed stay stable while the labour force and the number of employed decreased slightly.

- The annual unemployment rate for the Yukon over the last 10 years has been slightly more volatile. It was 12.9% in 1998 and steadily decreased through 2004 before leveling off around 5.0% for the last 3 years.



**Nunavut figures based on 10 largest communities.*

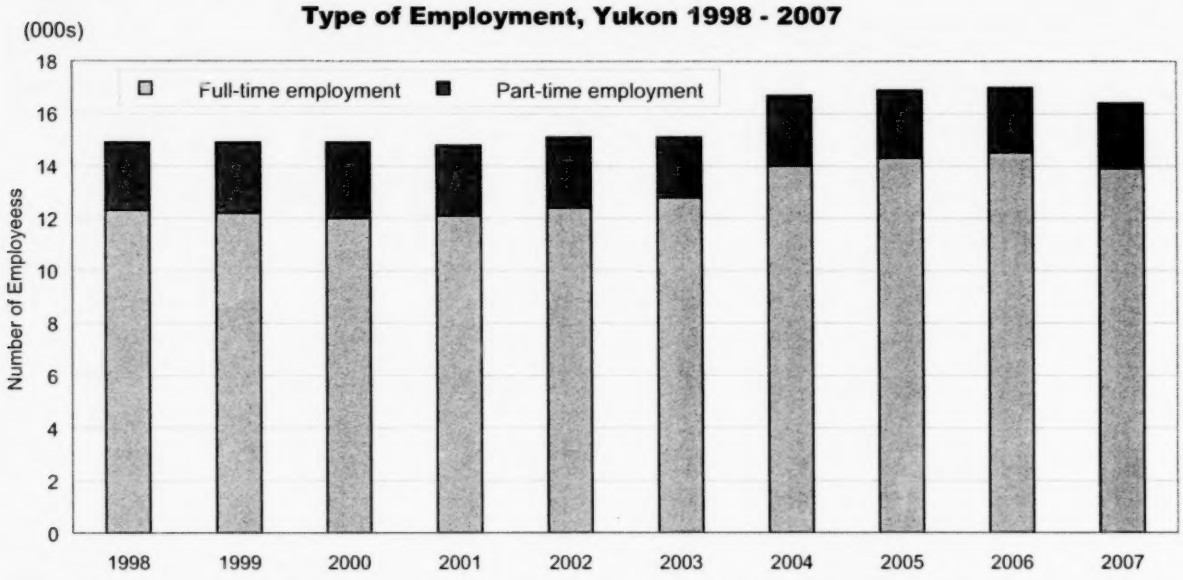
- The Yukon's 2007 unemployment rate, 5.2%, was the fifth lowest in Canada. This marked the fourth consecutive year that the Territory's unemployment rate was below the rate for Canada. The average unemployment rate in the Yukon over the last 10 years has been 8.9%.



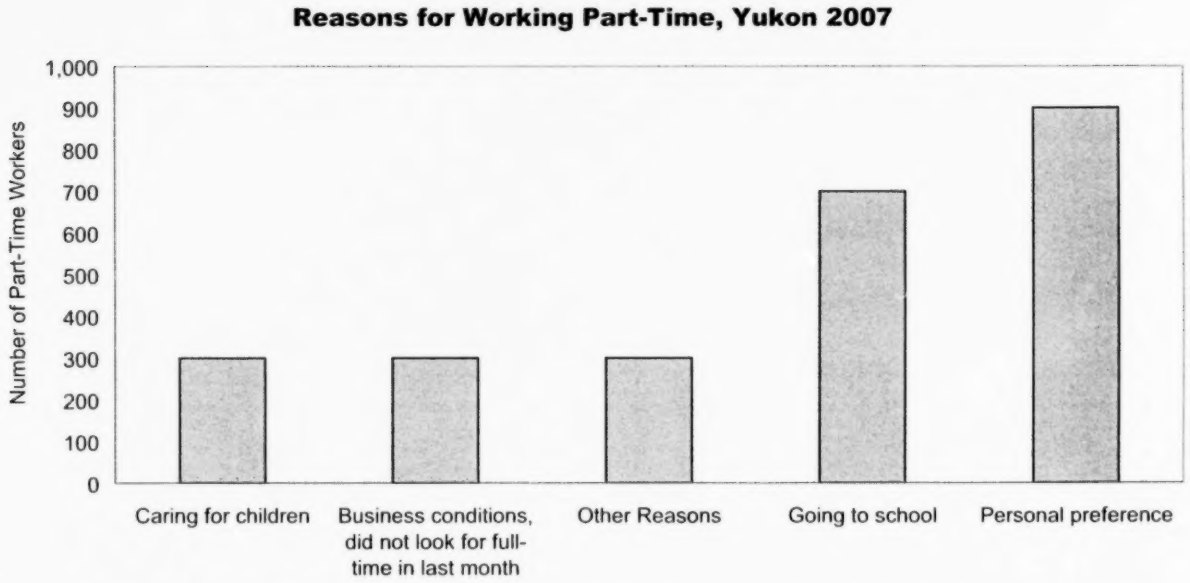
**Nunavut figures based on 10 largest communities.*

- The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15+ that is in the labour force. The Yukon's participation rate over the past decade has averaged 76.3%, consistently high in comparison with other Canadian provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the past decade has been 10.0 percentage points lower than Yukon at 66.3%. In 2007, the Yukon's participation rate was 73.9%, third only to Alberta and the Northwest Territories, at 74.1% and 77.9% respectively.

- From 1998 to 2007, the ratio of employees to self-employed Yukoners has been stable. An average of 17.4% of the Yukon's total employed were self-employed, while 82.6% were employees. Canada's numbers have also been stable. Over the past ten years, 15.7% of Canada's total employed were self-employed and 84.3% were employees.



In 2007, there were 13,900 full-time workers and 2,500 part-time workers in the Yukon. This shows that in 2007, 15.2% of all workers were part-time, whereas between 1998 and 2007, the percentage of employed that were part-time averaged 16.7%. In comparison, 18.2% of workers in Canada were part-time workers in 2007, consistent with the average percentage of part-time workers between 1998 and 2007 at 18.4%.



Of the Yukon's 2,500 part-time workers in 2007, 12.0% stated caring for children as the main reason for working part-time. 12.0% indicated business conditions and did not look for full-time work in the past month, and another 12.0% gave other reasons. 28.0% were going to school while 36.0% cited personal preference as the main reason for working part-time.

Characteristics by Occupation, Yukon 2007

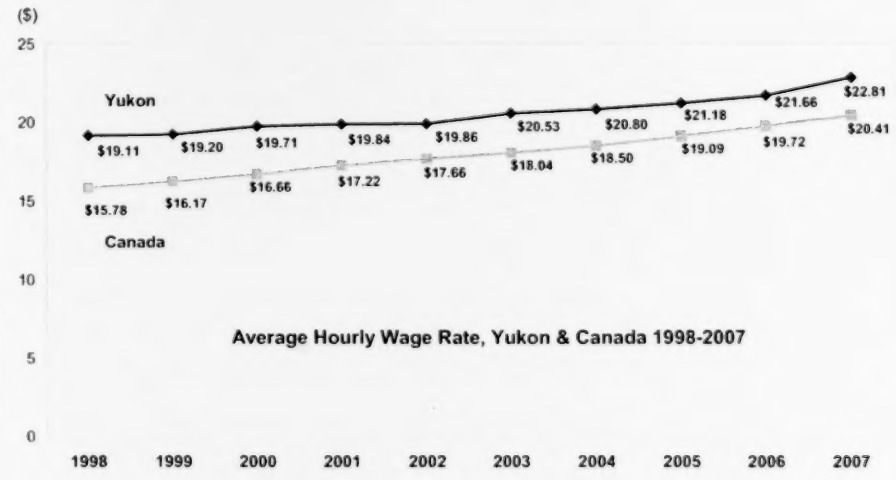
	Labour Force	Employed
Total, all occupations[1]	**17,300**	**16,400**
Management occupations	**2,000**	**2,000**
Senior management occupations	200	200
Other management occupations	1,800	1,800
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**3,200**	**3,100**
Professional occupations in business and finance	500	500
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	700	700
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	2,000	1,900
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**1,100**	**1,100**
Health occupations	**800**	**800**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	500	500
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	300	300
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**2,200**	**2,100**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	1,400	1,400
Teachers and professors	800	700
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**700**	**700**
Sales and service occupations	**3,700**	**3,500**
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	200	200
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	1,000	1,000
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	400	400
Occupation in protective services	300	300
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	1,600	1,500
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**2,800**	**2,600**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	200	200
Construction trades	500	500
Other trades occupations	800	800
Transport and equipment operators	900	800
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	400	300
Occupations unique to primary industry	**500**	**400**
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**200**	**200**
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	200	200

.. = *data suppressed for confidentiality*
[1]Including unclassified occupations
[2]Average hourly wage rate does not include self-employed workers

- The Yukon's average hourly wage rate for all occupations, $22.81, was higher than any province in Canada in 2007. It should be noted that figures for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are not collected.

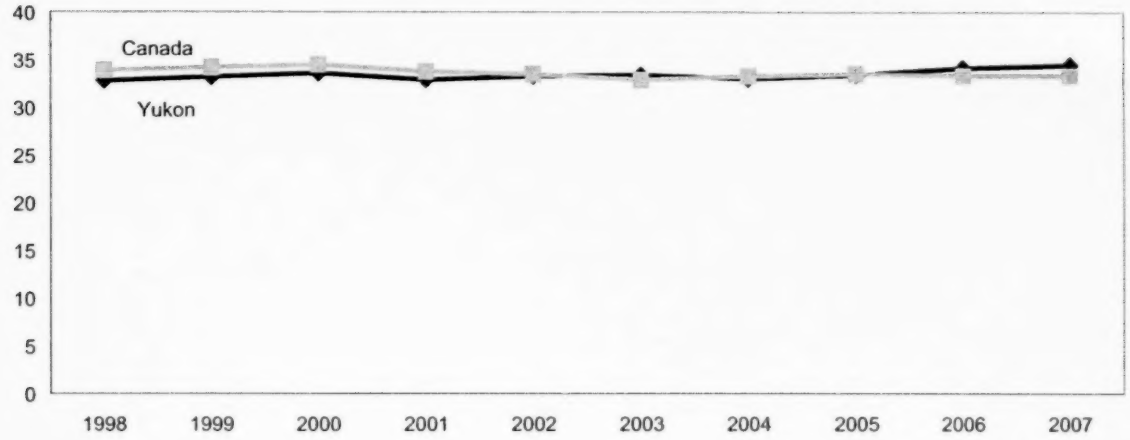
- The Yukon's hourly wage rate has increased from $19.11 in 1998 to $22.81 in 2007, an increase of $3.70, or 19.4%.

- In comparison, Canada's hourly wage rate has increased from $15.78 in 1998 to $20.41 in 2007, an increase of $4.63, or 29.3%.



Average Hourly Wage Rate, Yukon & Canada 1998-2007

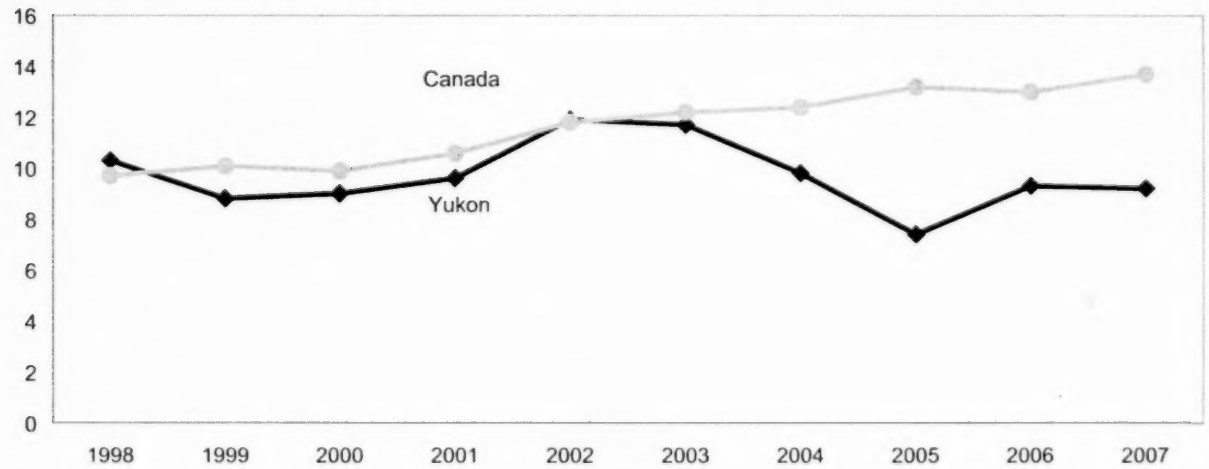
Average Actual Hours Worked (Paid and Unpaid), 1998 - 2007



Note: Average actual hours worked is calculated by dividing the number of hours actually worked by all respondents at their main jobs during the reference week divided by the total number of employed persons.

In the Yukon in 2007, occupations in Protective Services showed the highest average actual hours worked of all occupations reported, at 43.7 hours per week. Conversely, in the Yukon, Professional Occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses, reported the lowest average actual hours worked at 27.4 hours. In Canada, Contractors and Supervisors in Trade and Transportation occupations reported the highest average actual hours worked at 42.1 hours per week. Nationally, the Retail and Salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade, reported the lowest average actual hours worked at 26.4 hours per week.

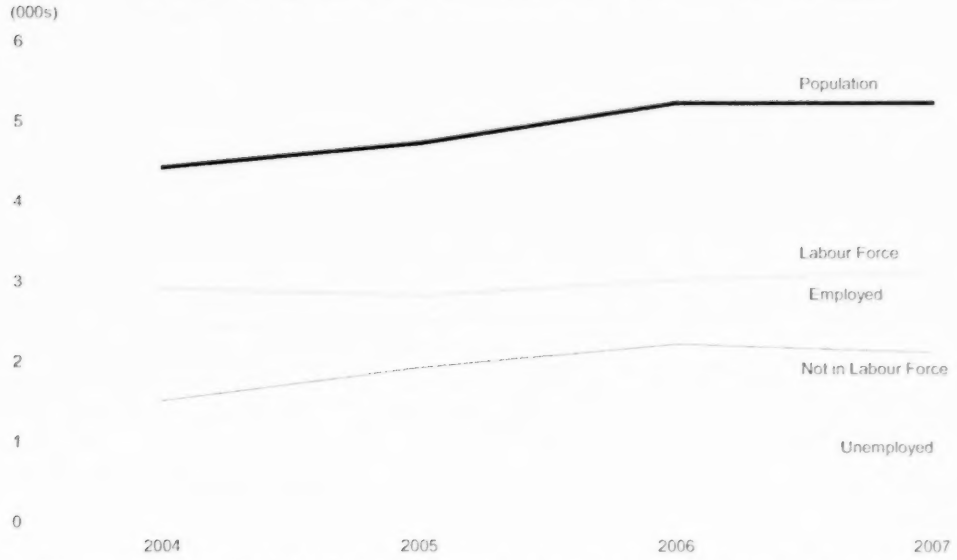
Average Annual Days Lost For Personal Reasons, 1998 - 2007



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week for personal reasons over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders (does not include self-employed workers). Personal reasons include family responsibilities, maternity leave and own illness or disability.

In Canada, an average of 13.7 days were lost per worker for personal reasons in 2007. In the Yukon, an average of 9.2 days were lost per worker for personal reasons. This was the lowest rate in Canada, although data is not available for the NWT or Nunavut. Quebec had the highest average in 2007, at 16.8 days lost per worker for personal reasons.

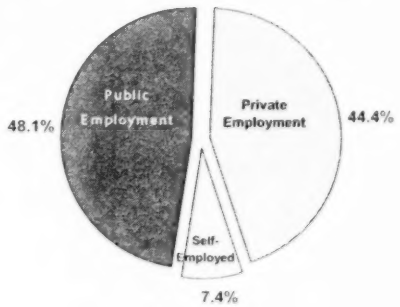
Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2004*-2007



**2004 was the first year Yukon aboriginal data was available from the Labour Force Survey. Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Metis and Inuit.*

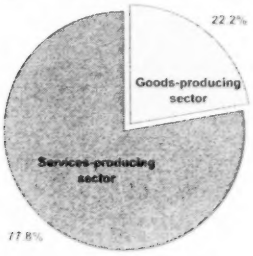
- The number of aboriginals in the labour force increased slightly from 3,000 in 2006 to 3,100 in 2007. The number of employed aboriginals has also increased by 100, from 2,600 in 2006 to 2,700 in 2007.
- In 2007, of the 2,700 Yukon aboriginals employed, 48.1% were employed in the Public sector (Federal Government, Government of Yukon, Municipal Governments or First Nation Governments) and 44.4% were employed in the Private sector. The remaining 7.4 % were self-employed. In comparison, non-aboriginal Yukoners reported 36.5% employment in the Public sector, 46.0% in the Private sector, and the remaining 17.5% were self-employed.
- Yukon aboriginals were primarily employed in the Services-producing sector (including Trade, Transportation, Business, Education, Health, etc), at 77.8%. The remaining aboriginal workers (22.2%) were employed in the Goods-producing sector, which includes Agriculture, Forestry/Fishing/Mining/Oil, Utilities, Construction and Manufacturing. The non-aboriginal Yukon employed workforce reported 85.4% in the Services-producing sector and 14.6% in goods-producing.
- In 2007, 85.1% of employed aboriginals worked full-time, in comparison to 84.7% of non-aboriginal employed Yukoners.

Aboriginal Class of Worker, Yukon

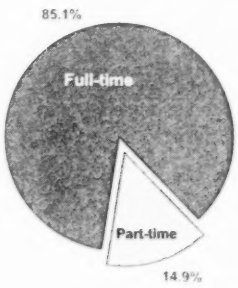


2007

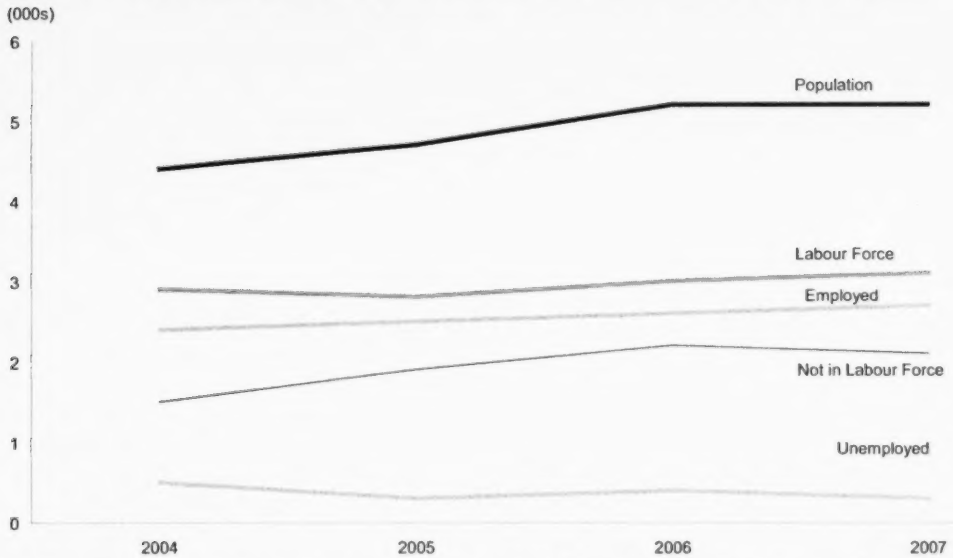
Aboriginal Employment by Industry, Yukon



Aboriginal Type of Employment, Yukon



Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2004*-2007



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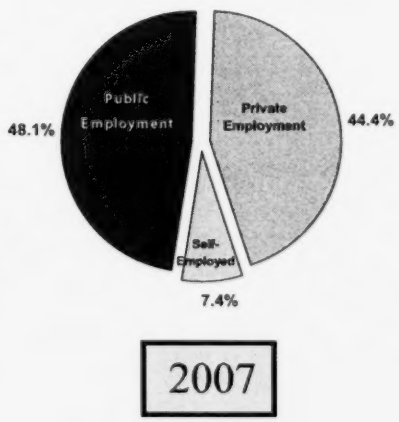
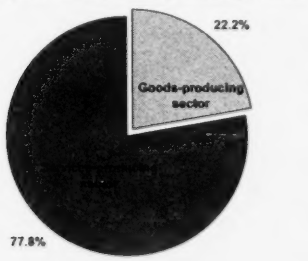
Aboriginal Class of Worker, Yukon



Aboriginal Employment by Industry, Yukon

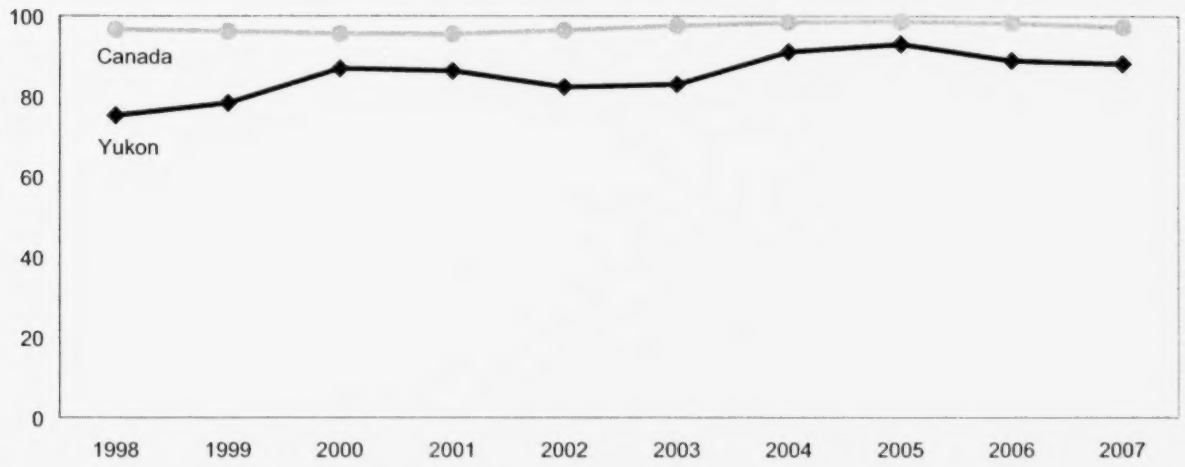


Aboriginal Type of Employment, Yukon

	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Population	5,200	5,200	18,400	18,200
Labour force	3,000	3,100	14,700	14,200
Employment	2,600	2,700	14,300	13,700
Full-time employment	2,300	2,300	12,200	11,600
Part-time employment	300	400	2,200	2,100
Unemployment	400	300	400	500
Not in labour force	2,200	2,100	3,700	4,000
Unemployment rate	13.3%	9.7%	2.7%	3.5%
Participation rate	57.7%	59.6%	79.9%	78.0%
Employment rate	50.0%	51.9%	77.7%	75.3%

- In 2007, the labour force recorded an increase of 100 people among the aboriginal population, while the non-aboriginal labour force showed a decrease of 500 workers. From 2006 to 2007, the number of unemployed aboriginals decreased by 100, while the number of unemployed non-aboriginals increased by 100 people.
- The unemployment rate for the aboriginal population decreased 3.6 percentage points between 2006 and 2007, dropping from 13.3% to 9.7%. The non-aboriginal unemployment rate increased slightly, from 2.7% in 2006 to 3.5% in 2007. Despite this increase, the aboriginal unemployment rate was roughly 3 times that of the non-aboriginal rate.
- In 2007, the employment rate among the Yukon aboriginal population was 51.9%, an increase of 1.9 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for the Yukon non-aboriginal population decreased in 2007, falling to 75.3% from 77.7% in 2006. The participation rate among non-aboriginals in the Yukon is roughly 1.5 times higher than the aboriginal population.

Average Job Tenure in Months, 1998 - 2007



Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer (does not include self-employed workers). The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

- Canada's average job tenure has remained stable from 1998 to 2007, while the Yukon's average job tenure has experienced an upward trend, rising from 75.3 months in 1998 to 88.1 months in 2007. This is an increase of 12.8 months, or 17.0% over ten years, indicating a stabilizing work force. In Canada in 2007, the average job tenure of a worker was 97.3 months, virtually unchanged over the last 10 years.
- In the Yukon in 2007, the Professional Occupations in Business and Finance category reported the longest job tenure, at 133.0 months. Retail Salespersons, Sales Clerks, Cashiers, including Retail Trade Supervisors occupations had the lowest average job tenure at 25.7 months.

Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

In the Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.

Definitions:

1. **Employment**
   Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. **Employment rate**
   Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. **Labour force**
   The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. **Not in the labour force**
   Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. **Participation rate**
   The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. **Service-Producing Industries**
   Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

8. **Unemployment**
   Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

9. **Unemployment rate**
   The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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